Amendments to the claims.

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims.

- 1.-49. (Cancelled)
- 50. (New) A pharmaceutical, hydrogen peroxide composition which is suitable for application to human skin, comprising:
 - (i) about 1.15 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide;
 - (ii) 1-35 wt. % of at least one monoglyceride of a fatty acid having a carbon chain length of 10 to 16 carbon atoms in crystalline form to form a solution and wherein at least one monoglyceride is about 21 wt. % 1-glycerolmonomyristate (C14);
 - (iii) about 1 wt. % POE stearate;
 - (iv) about 2 wt. % propylene glycol;
 - (v) a tin salt in an amount of 0.005 to 0.05 wt. % based on weight of tin;
 - (vi) 0.02 to 0.5 wt. % of salicylic acid or a salt of salicylic acid;
 - (vii) about 0.025 wt. % sodium pyrophosphate;
 - (viii) about 0.038 wt. % sulfuric acid:
 - (ix) about 0.05 wt. % EDTA;
 - (x) 0.05 to 0.5 wt, % oxalic acid; and
 - (xi) 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % of polycarboxylic acid having a chain length of 2 to 6 carbon atoms;

wherein said composition has a pH of about 4.9, and wherein all wt. % are based on the total weight of the composition.

- 51. (New) The composition according to claim 50, wherein said oxalic acid is present in amount of about 0.1 to about 0.3 wt. %; said tin salt is present in an amount of about 0.01 to about 0.03 wt. % based on the weight of tin; and said salicylic acid is present in an amount of about 0.05 to about 0.2 wt. %.
- (New) The composition according to claim 50, wherein said crystalline monoglyceride comprises 1-Glycerolmonolaurate (C12).
- 53. (New) The composition according to claim 52, wherein the amount of and the ratio between C12 and C14 depends on the desired viscosity of the composition.

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- 54. (New) The composition according to claim 52, wherein said crystalline monoglyceride comprises 1-Glycerolmonolaurate (C12), 1-Glycerolmonomyristate (C14), or mixtures thereof; and wherein the ratio C12:C14 is from 1:3 to 1:1 for a cream product and from 1:3 to 1:0 for a lotion or spray form product with lower viscosity.
- 55. (New) The composition according to claim 52, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides is from about 15 to about 35 wt. %.
- 56. (New) The composition according to claim 52, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides from about 1 to about 15 wt. %.
- 57. (New) The composition according to claim 50, further comprising a buffer.
- 58. (New) The composition according to claim 57, wherein said buffer comprises at least one buffer selected from the group consisting of phosphate buffers and citrate buffers.
- 59. (New) The composition according to claim 50, further comprising a physical stabilizer against sedimentation of lipids.
- 60. (New) The composition according to claim 59, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a polar surfactant having an HLB over 20.
- 61. (New) The composition according to claim 59, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a thickener.
- 62. (New) The composition according to claim 61, wherein said thickener comprises a polyacrylic acid derivative.
- 63. (New) The composition according to claim 50, further comprising a dermatological agent.
- 64. (New) The composition according to claim 63, wherein said dermatological agent comprises glycerol or propyleneglycol.
- 65. (New) The composition according to claim 50, wherein said composition retains a hydrogen peroxide efficacy of at least 90% after 2 years.
- 66. (New) A pharmaceutical, hydrogen peroxide composition which is suitable for application to human skin, comprising:

- (i) 1.1 to 1.2 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide;
- (ii) 1-35 wt. % of at least one monoglyceride of a fatty acid having a carbon chain length of 10 to 16 carbon atoms in crystalline form to form a solution wherein said crystalline monoglyceride comprises 1-Glycerolmonolaurate (C12), and 1-Glycerolmonomyristate (C14) and mixtures thereof and wherein the ratio C12:C14 is from 1:3 to 1:1:
- (iv) about 1 wt. % POE stearate;
- (v) about 2 wt. % propylene glycol;
- (vi) a tin salt in an amount of 0.005 to 0.05 wt. % based on weight of tin;
- (vii) 0.02 to 0.5 wt. % of salicylic acid or a salt of salicylic acid:
- (viii) sodium pyrophosphate;
- (ix) sulfuric acid;
- (x) EDTA;
- (xi) about 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % oxalic acid; and
- (xii) about 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % of polycarboxylic acid having a chain length of 2 to 6 carbon atoms:

wherein said composition has a pH of about 3.5 to about 4.9, and wherein all wt. % are based on the total weight of the composition.

- 67. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein said oxalic acid is present in amount of about 0.1 to about 0.3 wt. %; said tin salt is present in an amount of about 0.01 to about 0.03 wt. % based on the weight of tin; and said salicylic acid is present in an amount of about 0.05 to about 0.2 wt. %.
- 68. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein the amount of and the ratio between C12 and C14 depends on the desired viscosity of the composition.
- 69. (New) The composition according to claim 68, wherein the ratio C12:C14 is from 1:3 to 1:1 for a cream product and from 1:3 to 1:0 for a lotion or spray form product with lower viscosity.
- 70. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides is from about 15 to about 35 wt. %.

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- 71. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides from about 1 to about 15 wt. %.
- 72. (New) The composition according to claim 66, further comprising a buffer.
- 73. (New) The composition according to claim 72, wherein said buffer comprises at least one buffer selected from the group consisting of phosphate buffers and citrate buffers.
- 74. (New) The composition according to claim 66, further comprising a physical stabilizer against sedimentation of lipids.
- 75. (New) The composition according to claim 74, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a polar surfactant having an HLB over 20.
- 76. (New) The composition according to claim 74, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a thickener.
- 77. (New) The composition according to claim 76, wherein said thickener comprises a polyacrylic acid derivative.
- 78. (New) The composition according to claim 66, further comprising a dermatological agent.
- 79. (New) The composition according to claim 78, wherein said dermatological agent comprises glycerol or propyleneglycol.
- 80. (New) The composition according to claim 66, wherein said composition retains a hydrogen peroxide efficacy of at least 90% after 2 years.
- 81. (New) A pharmaceutical, hydrogen peroxide composition which is suitable for application to human skin, comprising:
 - (i) about 1.15 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide;
 - (ii) about 7 wt. % 1-glycerolmonolaurate (C12);
 - (iii) about 21 wt. % 1-glycerolmonomyristate (C14);
 - (iv) about 1 wt. % POE stearate;
 - (v) about 2 wt. % propylene glycol;
 - (vi) about 0.04 wt. % sodium stannate;
 - (vii) about 0.1 wt. % salicylic acid:

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- (viii) about 0.025 wt. % sodium pyrophosphate;
- (ix) about 0.038 wt. % sulfuric acid;
- (x) about 0.05 wt. % EDTA:
- (xi) about 0.14 wt. % oxalic acid; and
- (xii) about 0.9 wt. % citric acid:

wherein said composition has a pH of 3.7, 4.5 or 4.6, and wherein all wt. % are based on the total weight of the composition.

- 82. (New) A method of making a stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition comprising about 1.15 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide, based on the total weight of the composition, which is suitable for application to human skin, the method comprising:
 - (a) adding to water 1-35 wt. % of at least one monoglyceride of a fatty acid having a carbon chain length of 10 to 16 carbon atoms in crystalline form to form a solution and wherein about 21 wt. % 1-glycerolmonomyristate (C14); about 1 wt. % POE stearate; about 2 wt. % propylene glycol; a tin salt in an amount of 0.005 to 0.05 wt. % based on weight of tin; 0.02 to 0.5 wt. % of salicylic acid or a salt of salicylic acid; about 0.025 wt. % sodium pyrophosphate; about.038 wt. % sulfuric acid; about 0.05 wt. % EDTA; 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % oxalic acid; 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % of polycarboxylic acid having a chain length of 2 to 6 carbon atoms;
 - (b) heating the solution of step (a) to a temperature sufficient to melt said crystalline monoglyceride;
 - (c) cooling said solution at a controlled rate to form crystals; and
 - (d) adjusting the pH to 3.5 to 4.9 to provide said stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition; wherein the hydrogen peroxide is added before or after cooling the solution based on the total weight of the composition.
- 83. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein said solution is heated to a temperature of about 70°C to dissolve said crystalline monglyceride.
- 84. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein said solution is cooled at a rate of about 0.1 to about 10°C per minute.
- 85. (New) The method according to claim 84, wherein said solution is cooled at a fixed rate.

- 86. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides is from about 15 to about 35 wt. % for a cream product.
- 87. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides from about 1 to about 15 wt. % for a lotion or spray product.
- 88. (New) The method according to claim 82, further comprising adding a physical stabilizer against sedimentation of lipids.
- 89. (New) The method according to claim 88, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a polar surfactant having an HLB over 20.
- 90. (New) The method according to claim 88, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a thickener.
- 91. (New) The method according to claim 90, wherein said thickener comprises a polyacrylic acid derivative.
- 92. (New) The method according to claim 82, wherein said composition retains a hydrogen peroxide efficacy of at least 90% after 2 years.
- 93. (New) A method of making a stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition comprising about 1.1 to 1.2 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide, based on the total weight of the composition, which is suitable for application to human skin, the method comprising:
 - (a) adding to water 1-35 wt. % of at least one monoglyceride of a fatty acid having a carbon chain length of 10 to 16 carbon atoms in crystalline form to form a solution wherein said crystalline monoglyceride comprises 1-Glycerolmonolaurate (C12), and 1-Glycerolmonomyristate (C14) and mixtures thereof and wherein the ratio C12:C14 is from 1:3 to 1:1; about 1 wt. % POE stearate; about 2 wt. % propylene glycol; a tin salt in an amount of 0.005 to 0.05 wt. % based on weight of tin; 0.02 to 0.5 wt. % of salicylic acid or a salt of salicylic acid; sodium pyrophosphate; sulfuric acid; EDTA; about 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % oxalic acid; and about 0.05 to 0.5 wt. % of polycarboxylic acid having a chain length of 2 to 6 carbon atoms;
 - (b) heating the solution of step (a) to a temperature sufficient to melt said crystalline monoglyceride;

- (c) cooling said solution at a controlled rate to form crystals; and
- (d) adjusting the pH to 3.5 to 4.9 to provide said stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition; wherein the hydrogen peroxide is added before or after cooling the solution based on the total weight of the composition.
- 94. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein said solution is heated to a temperature of about 70°C to dissolve said crystalline monglyceride.
- 95. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein said solution is cooled at a rate of about 0.1 to about 10°C per minute.
- 96. (New) The method according to claim 95, wherein said solution is cooled at a fixed rate.
- 97. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides is from about 15 to about 35 wt. % for a cream product.
- 98. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein the amount of crystalline monoglycerides from about 1 to about 15 wt. % for a lotion or spray product.
- 99. (New) The method according to claim 93, further comprising adding a physical stabilizer against sedimentation of lipids.
- 100. (New) The method according to claim 99, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a polar surfactant having an HLB over 20.
- 101. (New) The method according to claim 99, wherein said physical stabilizer comprises a thickener.
- 102. (New) The method according to claim 101, wherein said thickener comprises a polyacrylic acid derivative.
- 103. (New) The method according to claim 93, wherein said composition retains a hydrogen peroxide efficacy of at least 90% after 2 years.

- 104. (New) A method of making a stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition comprising about 1.15 wt. % of hydrogen peroxide, based on the total weight of the composition, which is suitable for application to human skin, the method comprising:
 - (a) adding to water about 7 wt. % 1-glycerolmonolaurate (C12); about 21 wt. % 1-glycerolmonomyristate (C14); about 1 wt. % POE stearate; about 2 wt. % propylene glycol; about 0.04 wt. % sodium stannate; about 0.1 wt. % salicylic acid; about 0.025 wt. % sodium pyrophosphate; about 0.038 wt. % sulfuric acid; about 0.05 wt. % EDTA; about 0.14 wt. % oxalic acid; about 0.9 wt. % citric acid;
 - (b) heating the solution of step (a) to a temperature sufficient to melt said crystalline monoglyceride;
 - (c) cooling said solution at a controlled rate to form crystals; and
 - (d) adjusting the pH to 3.7, 4.5 or 4.6 to provide said stabilized hydrogen peroxide composition; wherein the hydrogen peroxide is added before or after cooling the solution based on the total weight of the composition.